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We have gone ahead of the procession in Watches, Diamonds and Silverware. Now we have added a stock of Rings that must be seen to get any idea of its great variety. We are determined to bring this stock into immediate notice and favor, and to this end have decided to make prices on the opening day of this sale that will advertise the goods. First come, first served on these bargains. Saturday, Nov. 21 (only) you can get them at Manufacturers' Prices. lot will include all the desirable new patterns in Precious and Semi-Precious Stones. No stone is in pressing demand as the Opal. have the Austrian, Hungarian, Ceylon and Mexican.

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All sizes, for Coal, Gas or Wood. Prices reasonable—from \$40 up. Why buy a Cast Range when you can buy a Wrought Steel one for but little more, and it will last a lifetime? I am selling BASE BURNERS at VERY Low Prices. When in want of a heating stove call on me.

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EAST BOUND.	2	4	12	8	18
Arr. from West.	A M	AM	AM	PM	PM
Chicago Div	10.45		*3.35	6,21	*2.5
Peoria Div	10.40		*3,40	6.50	2.
St. Louis Div	10.30		*3.45	6.20	
LEAVE FOR-	AM	AMI	AM	PM	PN
Cleveland and East	9.35		*4.00	47.00	*3.7
Muncie and Bellefon'e	SECURE AND A SECOND SEC		*6:00		
Col. via Peoria Div	a and the same		*4.00	ou com	3.6
Col. & Dayt'n via Union	9.35				*3.5
Cincinnati	10.55	*7.05	*3.55	6.55	*3.6
WEST BOUND.	3	5 1	7	9	1 17
Arr. from East.	· PM	AM	PM	LA M	AN
Chicago Div	5.00	*12.15	*10.50		*11
Peoria Div			*10.40		11
Peoria Div Indianapolia Div	5.05		*10.55	*7.00	*11.
	PM	minimum remain		M A	TOTAL STREET
Lafayette and Chicago		*12.30			*12.0
Lafavette	5.15	*12.30		7 10	*12 (
Lat. and Kankakee		*12.30		7.10	*12
Bloom'ton and Peoria.			*11.00	7.45	12.
Craw, and Danville, Ill	5.10		*11.60		12.
Ter. H. and St. Louis			*11.00	7.30	*12.0
Ter. H. and Mattoon	5, 20		*11.00	7.30	*12

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TALK WITH ADMIRAL BROWN

The Hoosier Naval Officer Arrives at San Francisco in His Flag-Ship,

And Explodes Some Sensational Yarns Concerning Events in Chili and the Conduct of Himself and Minister Egan.

No Information Concerning Movement of Rebels Furnished Balmaceda.

And the Cable Was Not Cut by the Cruiser San Francisco, but by the Company's Own Vessel-Refugees Taken to Peru.

CHILIAN STORIES DENIED.

Admiral Brown Talks About His Conduct During the Recent Revolution. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 .- The United States cruiser San Francisco, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, which left here April 8 for Chili, returned here this morning. The vessel was present at the closing scenes of the Chilian revolution. Admiral George Brown, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, stated that the fall of Valparaiso after the defeat of the Balmaceda forces at Vina Del Mar by the Congressionalist forces under Gen. Canto was attended with scenes of carnage and rapine. Reports of the bombardment of Iquique, the Admiral had been much exaggerated, comparatively little damage having been done in the city, owing to the fact that the insurgent vessels remained off shore fully five miles. After the decisive battle of Vina Del Mar, the family of Admiral Viel, Intendente of Valparaiso, and other refugees were taken on board the cruiser Baltimore. The refugees were landed at Molends, Peru. A number of the minor offenders who went aboard the American war ships afterward went ashere again at Valparaiso. Admiral Brown stated that despite the charges against United States Minister Egan, the latter's conduct has been dignified and impartial. Concerning the reports that the San Francisco had given Balmaceda information in regard to the landing of the insurgents at Quintero, the Admiral refused to talk at any length. "While at Acapulco," said he, "I sent a full report concerning all the actions of the San Francisco to the Secretary of the Navy. I think it will reach there today or to-morrow, and I cannot anticipate the department's action in the matter. The fact of the landing of the revolutionists at Quintero was known in Valparaiso long before we left the city—in fact, long before either Minister Egan or any of the officers knew of it. I took with me on the San Francisco only one person not belonging to my crew, and that one was a flag officer of the German war ship Leipsic.

NO ONE READ THE DISPATCH. "On returning to Valparaiso I sent Lieut. George L. Dyer, flag lieutenant of the San Francisco, ashore with a cipher cable dispatch. He, as was necessary, went to the office of the intendente. That official was very busy, and merely glanced at the dispatch, which was entirely in cipher. He wrote on it the words 'Buena Vista' and affixed his signature. The dispatch was then cabled to Washington, not a soul in Valparaiso knowing its contents. It was then after 5 P. M. The insurgents began landing at surrise only eighteen miles distant. It is not credible that they had to wait for information to land for all those hours. The statement that the papers got hours. The statement that the papers got out extras, stating that by the kindness of the San Francisco's officers they gave particulars of the landing at Quintero, is altogether false. The papers did not publish anything of the kind.

"We left Valparaiso," continued the Admiral, "on Sept. 14, two days before the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso. We had on board Colonel Vedeaume, president of the court-martial that con-victed and sentenced to be shot forty-two young men for a plot to blow up a government railroad and store-houses, and Ovalle Vicuna, consinof the President-elect. These officials were landed at Callao, Peru. We were there three days, and expected to be ordered back to Valparaiso, but were finally ordered north. We came up easily, running at the most economical speed, according to the general department orders. During the trip we never used more than fourteen hundred horse-power." "How about the Baltimore's cutting the cable at Iquique!" was asked. "The Baltimore did not cut the cable at all," replied the Admiral. "The cable company, which is an American corporation, had a contract with Chili to have the cable

working between Lima and Valparaiso by a given time. The war made it difficult to carry this ont, but they finally succeeded. The cable ran from Lima and Iquique, and then from Iquique to Valparaiso. The insurgents had possession of Iquique, and refused to allow any messages from Valparaiso to pass through to Lima. The Balmaceda government, which was the only government of Chili recognized by the United States, warned the cable company that unless they opened communication with Lima, according to contract, they would forfeit their charter and all their privileges. The company explained the facts to the insurgents, and made every possible offer to induce them to let Balmaceda's messages pass

through, but all in vain. CUTTING THE CABLE. Then the company decided to cut the cable. They had a regular cable-boat to do the work, but had no accurate means of measuring the distance from shore. If cut within a marine league of the shore the insurgents would have the right to splice it again. So they asked the Baltimore to accompany them and find the distance. This she did by means of her improved range finders, and at a distance of five and a quarter miles out the cable-boat cut the cable in two places and inserted a loop connecting the end from Valparaiso and the end from Lima, thus leaving Iquique out entirely. This work being done on the high seas, over a marine league from the shore, for Congressionalists to tamper with it would have been piracy. But they were not cut off from the world by any means. An English company owns the cable there that reaches from Lima to Valparaiso, touching at six or eight inter-mediate points, one of which is Iquique. The first thing the insurgents did on seizing Iquique was to cut this cable south of that place, but it remained intact to the north, giving them uninterrupted communication with Lima throughout the

"You have no doubt heard of the charges made against you by the Congressionalists?" "Oh, yes," said the Admiral smiling.
"There is nothing to be said, as nothing of the kind ever took place. They declared, among other things, that halmaceda was on board my ship; but I suppose they are satisfied now that he was not, since he killed himself in the rooms of the Argentine legation at Santiago. The general impression was that the President was concealed in a convent by the archbishop. Had he come on board the San Francisco I would certainly have given him refuge. There was no chance for him to escape, however, as every avenue was guarded by soldiers of the junta.' "What do you think of Mmister Egan?"

"He conducted himself through the entire trouble with the dignity demanded by his position. No man situated as he was could have done more. Some critic sm was made against him, I see, for not sending official

paraiso, but they did not understand the condition of affairs. Mr. Egan was at Santiago, and all communication between that place and Valparaiso was shut off for several days. The news reached the Minister in a round-about way, and he telegraphed to Washington, but he was ignorant of the fact that the wires were down."

SCENES IN VALPARAISO. To another reporter Admiral Brown said: "From what I saw while in Chili, Americans are as well liked as any other nationanty. I understand that both Minister Egan and myself were criticised for not sending word of the taking of Valparaiso, but the wires were down, so how could we send a dispatch? The only message which got through was sent by a newspaper reporter named Wolf. After the city was taken a reign of terror ensued. Soldiers tore off their uniforms and began firing on friend and foe. Every house and shop was shut up, and the operators fled from the telegraph office. Toward evening a lull in the killing took place, and the streets were partly cleared. Welf slipped ashore, interviewed a number of people, hunted up a telegraph operator, and got his dispatch. A few moments after the dispatch had been sent, the firing broke out again, and the mob cut the telegraph wires, and burned mob cut the telegraph wires, and burned down a number of poles. It took me twenty-seven hours, with the nid of the police, to get the break repaired and then I sent on my communication to the government. The wires to Santiago were also cut, so Minister Egan "The condition of affairs in Chili at that

could not telegraph either. time does not appear to have been very well understood. For instance, a New York newspaper telegraphed Wolf, after the fall of Valparaiso, as follows: 'Find Balmaceda and interview him.' As about fifty thousand Chilians were at that moment seeking the same man and thirsting for his blood, Wolf was in a dilemma. He did his best, however, but of course failed. Balmaceds was at that time in hiding in Santiago. Then there was an entire misconception as to the values paid for produce and other goods. The only cargo that paid expenses, I should judge, was that which Montserrat brought down. Of course, coal was \$50 a ton and potatoes \$30 sack, but then you lost sight of the fac that the dollar was only worth 30 cents."

The San Francisco received a dispatch at noon to-day instructing her to proceed t Mare Island at 12 to-morrow, to go into dry-dock there. It is understood here that the cruiser Charleston, which left Yokohama for Honolula Nov. 17, will, after coaling at the Sandwich Islands, proceed direct to South America without touching at San

Vicuna Reaches Paris, Paris, Nov. 19.-Senor Vicuna, who was selected by the late President Balmaceda to succeed him in the presidency, and who was elected to that office by the people in the south of Chili, has arrived in this city. In an interview in regard to affairs in the Chilian republic. Senor Vicuna said he was determined to wait until the public mind there had become tranquil and the political situation normal before disclosing what he knew about the stirring events which have occurred in that country.

PLOTTING REBELLION.

Hawaiian Revolutionists Who Want to Dethrone Queen Lilioukalani, BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.-Mr. Celso Casar Moreno, of Washington, the American agent of the National party of Hawaii, was in Baltimore last night. He has several letters from a leader of that party in Honolulu, which tell of a strong political ferment there. A Hawaiian leader, who was one of the revolutionisits in 1889, asks Mr. Moreno to see Secretary of State Blaine and find out what attitude the United States would assume toward the proposed change of government, if effected, in the Pacific islands. His letters also particularly beg that the Secretary will keep his hands off the domestic affairs of the Hawaiians, and that he will not permit the ships of the United States navy to interfere against the interests of the native revolutionists, who are expected to assert themselves, overturn the present govern-ment, dethorne Queen Lilioukalani, and set up a republic before the Hawaiian election, which could, in the natural order of events, be held in February.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS, Arrest of Two of the Leaders in the Move-

ment Against Foreigners in China. Paris, Nov. 19 .- A semi-official dispatch has been received here from Shanghai, stating that the situation arising from the recent action of Chinese mobs in attacking and threatening foreigners in the province of Hunan is more satisfactory, owing to the energetic action of the representatives of the foreign powers. It will be remembered that the chief of the Kalaohui, the great Chinese secret society, one of the objects of which is to drive all foreigners from China, was recently arrested in the French concession at Shanghai. His righthand man, Chen Kin Lung, was shortly afterward arrested at Soochow, a short distance from Shanghai. Chen Kin Lung was subjected to torture to make him confess his connection with the crimes against foreigners committed in Hunan, but he would confess nothing. It is said, however, that compromising documents were found upon him at the time of his arrest, and it is be-lieved that these papers have given the Chinese authorities a clew to the perpetrators of the more recent attacks upon foreigners, for it is said that numerous arrests of secret-society men have been made.

New French Minister to Washington. PARIS, Nov. 19 .- M. Patenotre, the newly-appointed minister of France to the United States, will shortly depart for his post. A number of his friends, desiring to honor the Minister, tendered him a farewell banquet last evening. Among the more prominent guests present were Whitelaw Reid, the United States minister to France; Mr. King, the United States consul-gen-France; Mr. King, the United States consul-general to Paris; Mr. Meline, member of the Chamber of Deputies; MM. Waddington and Mace, members of the French Senate, and M. Mennir, owner of the Couries des Etats Unis, a French paper published in New York city. Besides the gentlemen named, there were also present many gentlemen well known in the diplomatic, political and social life of Paris. M. Bartholdi, the well-known sculpter, presided. A number of speeches were delivered. Mr. Reid made a short address, in which he expressed the pleasure he felt at the appointment of M. Patenotre to represent France at Washington.

France Leaves Russia in the Lurch BERLIN, Nov. 19 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that while conversing with a number of bankers, recently, M. Vishnegradsky, the Russian Minister of Finance, said that as France had left him in the lurch he must again look to Germany for finan-cial assistance, and that he had already brought the matter to the attention of the Council of the empire. The Gazette adds that Baron De Mohrenheim, the Russian embassador at Paris, had a long interview with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Berlin yesterday.

Scheme to Bar the Way to Home Rule. DUBLIN, Nov. 19 .- The Irish Catholic publishes an article in which it solemnly asserts that a scheme is already in operation in many parts of freland, including this city, to draw the young men of the country into the membership of certain secret societies, alike accursed by the church and banned by the law. This scheme, the Irish Catholic says, aims at preventing the attainment of home rule for Ireland in a constitutional manner and must inevitably result in murder

Prince George's Disease. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The Lancet, the great British medical journal, to-day publishes an article on the case of Prince George of Wales, who is suffering from typhoid fever. The disease has now reached its tenth day. The weakness and nervous prostration of the patient, which were out of proportion to other symptoms, caused anxiety. The Lancet says it is pessible that complications may arise in the case.

Rev. Cotton Is Guilty. DUBLIN, Nov. 19 .- The coroner's jury which has been investigating the case of the Rev. Samuel G. Cotton, who was charged with having caused the death of a boy named Brown, an in-

ton, and expressed their regret that they could not include Mrs. Cotton in their findings.

Emin Pasha's Whereabouts. BERLIN, Nov. 19 .- The Reichsanzeiger this evening publishes advices from East Africa, stating that Emin Pasha has reached Usangoro, north of the Albert Edward Nyanza. The Reichsanzeiger also says that Emin has been joined by the troops he formerly commanded at Wadelai, and that he has fought several successful en-

gagements. Cable Notes.

The Pope has fixed the date for the next papal consistory for Dec. 14. An explosion of gas occurred at a magic-lantern entertainment, in the Methodist Chapel, near Derby. England. One man was killed on the spot and at least twenty other persons were badly injured.

Berlin intelligence from the Cameroons says that Capt. Baron Von Gravenreuth, who was a lieutenant under Major Wissman in the latter's expedition in east Africa, was killed recently while leading an attack upon a native village. It is semi-officially announced that the report that M. De Giers, the Russiau Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is about to arrive in Paris, goes for the purpose of concluding a treaty of alliance between Russia and France is baseless. It is further said that M. De Glers is now inspired with the single motive to maintain peace.

WILL GO TO THE GALLOWS

Almy's Well-Devised Story Had No Influence on the New Hampshire Jury.

Convicted of Murdering His Sweetheart, Christie Warden, and Sentenced to Be Hanged -Threatened with Lynching.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 19 .- When the court doors leading to the room where Frank Almy was being tried were opened this morning the waiting crowd came in with a rush, packing the building to suffocation. Almy came into the court wearing concerned and took his accustomed place. The court was called to order quickly and counsel Burley began his argument for the defense. He admitted murder only in the second degree. He quoted from the common law and referred to the case of the State against Pike as showing that the statutes should be ruled in favor of the prisoner as far as could be in harmony with the law. The different degrees of murder and its penalties were reviewed and a strong effort made to secure sentence for murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is thirty years in the State prison. Mr. Burley's remarks occupied about an hour and were attentively listened to throughout, The prisoner's counsel closed his plea at 10:30 o'clock, complimenting the judges for the judicial manner in which they had tried the case, and stating that whatever the decision might be, there had been a constitutional trial and no objection had

been raised on the part of the defense. A recess followed, after which Attorney-general Barnard opened for the prosecution with the statement that this was the first case in the history of the State where there had been such an exhaustive and fair trial. His argument was mainly in reference to what constitutes the different degrees of murder. The court-room was hushed to the stillness of a church service while the speech was made. Mr. Barnard closed about noon. The court then adjourned. Judge Doe ordered Almy's removal to the State prison at Concord, and the prisoner and deputies left on the 12:30 o'clock train. This action caused much surprise and considerable excitement in the court-room Judge Doesaid to the reporter that as Almy was to go to the Concord prison in any even pending final action, no matter what the decision was, he had been sent there and that was all there was to it. A decision was expected at 2 o'clock, and at that hour a verdict of guilty of muraer in the first degree and sentence to be hanged on the first Tuesday in December, 1892, was handed

Wanted to Lynch Him.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 19 .- Several hundred people gathered at the station when the train with Almy arrived from Plymouth. The prisoner was obliged to walk on his crutches from the cars to a barge, in which he was to be conveyed to the prison, a distance of several rods. He walked with much difficulty, and was obliged to stop two or three times for rest. Almy was surrounded by sheriffs and members of the police force. As he approached the barge cries of "Hang him," "String him up with a rope" and "Lynch him" were heard. After he got into the barge a fur coat was placed about his shoulders, and the barge, containing the prisoner and ten officers, was driven to the prison. The party was received at the prison by the warden and deputies, and escorted to the room for the reception of prisoners. The usual questions from which the prison record is made were propounded and quickly answered by Almy. He was assigned to one of the murderers' cells. His neighbor is Sawtelle, who is soon to be executed

THE EIDER ARRIVES

After a Delay of Fifty-One Hours by the Breaking of Some of Her Machinery. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The fears that were entertained here and in Bremen regarding the safety of the North German Lloyd steamer Eider, Captain Bauer, which sailed from New York Nov. 7, for Bremen, and which was several days overdue, have been dispelled by the receipt of a telegram from Southampton, the English port of call of the North German Lloyd steamers, stating that she had arrived there safely at 11:45 o'clock this morning. The cause of the delay in the arrival of the Eider was a derangement of her machinery, which collapsed four days after she had left New York. It took two days to effect repairs, and during that time the steamer drifted. The exact nature of the derangement of the Eider's machinery was the breaking of the coupling-bolts. These, of course, had to be replaced, and it took the engineers fifty-one hours to effect repairs. Every-body on board the steamer is well.

Race of Ocean Sailers. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The Maine ship-building men have scored a victory on the triumph of the gigantic ship Shenandoah, which has just completed a race from San Francisco to Havre, France, at which port, a cablegram announces, she arrived to-day. On Aug. 1 four sailing vessels left San Francisco for Europe, and it was understood at the time that there would be a lively race. Shipping men were greatly interested in the race. The members of the Maritime Exchange in this city to-day were discussing the race, and were jubilant over the victory of the Shenandoah, which, they said, would give an impetus to American ship-building. The ships engaged in the race were the Shenandoah, the British ship Strathearn, the S. D. Carleton, of Rockport, and the British ship Balkomeh. The M. P. Grace left at the same time for New York. The destination of the four racers was Havre. The time of the ship's voyage was 109 days. None of the other vessels in the race has arrived The Shenandoah carries five thousand tons of wheat-the largest cargo ever carried in one

Losses by Fire,

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19 .- Fire in the Balti more Clothing House last night almost destroyed the stock and d11 considerable damage to the building. The store was operated by Sacks Bros., who say the stock was worth \$60,000 and was insured for \$40,000. HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 19 .- Half a dozen stores

in the business portion of Beamsville, Ont., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. Insurance, \$12,000. DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 19 .- The planing-mill of the Decatur Lumber Company burned to-day. Loss, \$30,000.

New Steamship Line.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19 .- The Manufacturers' Record of this week announces the inauguration of service on the four regular steamship ines, reported some time ago to be established between Newport News, Va., and London, Liver-pool, Glasgow and Havre. About twenty steamhave done more. Some criticism was made against him. I see, for not sending official washington St dispatches confirming the capture of Val-

Outcome of the Political Pulling and Hauling of the Past Few Days.

Industrial Organizations of the Country to Convene for the Parpose of Uniting on One Legislative Platform.

Nearly All the Old Officers of the Farmers' Alliance Are Re-Elected.

Business Agents in Session with the Organ-

the Branch Resolution.

izer of the National Union-Favoring

POLITICAL UNITY. An Industrial Ticket Will Be in the Field

in 1892-February Convention. The political outcome of the gatherings of the allied organizations now in Indianapolis has been practically determined, Unquestionably there will be a third-party ticket in the field in 1892, which will be, theoretically at least, supported by the members of the Farmers' Alliance, F. M. B. A., Knights of Labor, Citizens' Alliance, Patrons of Husbandry, the remains of the Greenback party and all similar organiza-

The People's party has had its representatives from various States here since the beginning. They have been quietly working towards unity of political action among these organizations and waiting for the outcome of the meeting of the executive committee of the Confederated Industrial

This organization, known as the Confederated Industrial Union, had its origin at Ocala a year ago, when the Alliance invited all farmer and laber organizations to send delegates to a conference at Washington. At this conference the executive committee which met yesterday was appointed, and in their hands was left the power to call a delegate convention and fix for it a basis of representation.

The hope of the People's party boomers has lain in favorable action on the part of this committee, and yesterday they got all

The meeting of the Confederated Industrial Union committee, which was held yesterday morning at the Denison Hotel, decided upon an apportionment of delegates to be received at the February convention. Each organization was given twenty-five delegates as a body, and one additional delegate for each ten thousand voters, or major fraction thereof, in full standing as to membership in these bodies. It was estimated that four million people would thus be represented at the conference making a convention of from six hundred to seven hundred delegates.

The question of a location for the convention was then taken up for consideration. Washington had been the site selected at Ocala, but it was determined to go elsewhere. The advantages of the cities of Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Spring-field, Ill., Cincinnati, and Louisville were canvassed, and it was decided to hold the convention at one of these points. A committee, consisting of Ben Terrell, chairman of the conference, Taubeneck, of Illinois, and Baumgartner, of the District of Columbia, was appointed to ascertain what arrangements each city will offer as to hotel rates and railroad fares, and then to come to a decision. Mr. Taubeneck was in-structed to go to Chicago and St. Louis for this purpose as soon as possible. It is hoped to announce the point agreed upon

within ten days. The committee next appointed a sub-committee, with C. W. Macune as chairman, to prepare the call for the convention. It is to be framed so as to make the conference non-partisan in its intent and action. It will urge a full attendance of the representation accorded every component organization. The committee then adjourned sine die; subject only to the call of Chair-

man Ben Terrell. Now, while the men comprising this committee deny that the convention of Feb. 23 will be partisan in its character, it cannot be otherwise than purely political. The object aimed at will be unity of legislative demands. The projectors of the convention hope to unite all these allied organizations upon a single platform. They will then say to the world that the party which comes nearest to adopting that platform will receive all the votes controlled by the organizations represented at the convention. Whether they can deliver the goods or not is another question, but they will try to impress the world with

the belief that they can. The executive committee of the People's party will be on hand at this convention. and will immediately thereafter issue a call for a delegate convention of the Peo-ple's party. If possible they will get the confederated unions to join with them in this call. At this delegate convention, cailed by the People's party, this same plat-form will be adopted, and candidates will be nominated upon it, thus hoping to catch the vete of every member of the allied or-

A gentleman who is a member of the Alliance and also of the People's party, was asked, yesterday afternoon, by a Journal reporter if there was any truth in the report that a joint committee from the Alliance, the F. M. B. A. and the People's party had been trying to formulate a proposition for the amalgamation of the three bodies as one political machine.

"If anything of that kind has been for-mulated," said he, "I have not heard of it, and my judgment is that it surely would be folly in the most pronounced sense for the People's party to attempt anything of the kind. The members of the Alliance, of the F. M. B. A. and of all other industrial unions feel that their organizations are non-political, being purely associations for the education of the industrial masses. The constitution of these various organizations do not provide for coercion in matters of a political nature, but on the contrary a man's politics or previous condition are not inquired into when he applies for membership. Every member can vote according to the dictates of his best judgment without violating his allegiance to the Alliance, the F. M. B. A., etc., and yet it is an undeniable fact that the People's party will secure the greater part of the industrial vote and that is why it would be folly for the industrial organizations to join a third-party movement. If it was done the Alliance and other organizations would lose their organization, and the ben-efits that have already been felt from a business stand-point would fade into the distance. The People's party would not be able to hold its newly-acquired forces beyond one campaign, and the result would be a rapid disintegration of the great orto the farmers in the past few years. "I do not believe," he continued, "that the People's party will take any steps to get the Alliance, as such, to join a third-

To Bring the Convention Here.

A meeting will be held at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at which Mr. Taubeneck, of Illinois, is expected to be present in the interest of the February conference. Committees from the Commercial Club and Board of Trade are expected to be present, as well as all citizens interested in securing the convention for Indianapolis. It will be held in the club-rooms of the Bates.

Work of the People's Party.

The executive committee of the People's party considers that its work is practically finished in Indianapolis. The thing it was here for was to get favorable action by the executive committee of the confederated unions. It has also incidentally done some work in the direction of organizing; that is to say, it has collected reports from